

16
IRELAND *Disgraced:*

1858
OR, THE

Island of SAINTS

BECOME AN

Island of *Sinners,*

CLEARLY PROVED, IN A

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN

Doctor *B-tt* and Doctor *B--ne,*

IN

D U B L I N.

A PATRIOT is, to be sure a glorious Appellative ; but it can rarely, with any Propriety, fall upon any one in this Country ; it is a stale Pretence, that in Sound hardly effects any one AT PRESENT ; a mere cant Term, implying only, that the Person, who uses it, WANTS SOMEWHAT, AND IS OUT OF HUMOUR.

A FREE and CANDID INQUIRY, &c. By DOCTOR B--TT.

Sinner - D. of Bedford - see p. v. -

L O N D O N:

Printed by P. WILKIE, in Pater-Noster-Row.

(76p.)

g.
Date -
about 1760



To the READER.

PERHAPS your Curiosity may prompt you, to wish to be informed, how the Publisher came by the following Dialogue. But your Discretion must moderate your Curiosity: For the Publisher is not without Hopes, that he shall be able to entertain you frequently, with the Conversation of the same Persons. You will find by the Conclusion of the Dialogue, that the Dialogists went off together, to use the proper Means of restoring the Confidence which formerly subsisted between them: when that is done, there can be no doubt, but they will frequently put their Heads together, to promote the good, old Cause. It is enough at present, that they will know, no Wrong hath been done themselves, in the following Sheets; but it is essential to the Public, that they should not know, whether the Watch I have upon them be visible or invisible. Be therefore content, courteous Reader, with Things as you have them: Submit your Satisfaction in trifles, to your Interest in momentous Matters.

The Persons, who had the following Discourse, have been several Years well known about DUB-

LIN; and by their diligent Application to the Science of Politicks, and their close Connection with it's Professors, all doubts of their sufficiency in the Matters they discoursed about, must be removed. Therefore you may with the utmost safety rely, upon their tete a tete Conversation.

They have not indeed thriven very notoriously in their political Profession: Neither have their Masters. But thus much must be said in Favour of the Profession; (that Persons in the lowest Class thereof, may not be too suddenly scared, and driven from their Pursuit,) that it is a peculiar Blessing attending Politicians, to be restless in their Attempts, and never to despair. Difficulties do but whet their Imaginations, and give new Occasions to exercise their Talents; that they may surmount them. They know they cannot rise to Fame, without wrestling with Obstructions, seemingly invincible. Politicians find in every Change, however discouraging to vulgar Capacities, something to comfort their Hearts, enliven their Fancies, and to flatter their Hopes.

However as the Enterprize of the Irish Politicians, so fully displayed in the following Dialogue, seems to Lookers-on, to be much more arduous, than probably it appears to those, who play the Game; and as I have no doubt, but some of the Gamesters will vouchsafe to peruse the following Sheets; for their Use, I must mention a Qualification of a Politician, which they seem never to have taken into Consideration; that is, that he should perfectly understand the Interest and Politicks of every Country his own is connected with. Now IRELAND hath properly
not

not any Connection with any Part of the Globe, but GREAT BRITAIN. Let those cunning and deep Politicians, then be pleased to consider how the present L-- L-- stands in the Country, with which their's is assuredly and unalterably connected.

It is no Secret, that the Success they met with, in their Intrigues against L--d H--ton, induces them to hope, that they shall be ever Successful. But, behold the vast difference. L--d H--ton was an helpless, old Man; worn out; deserted by Friends, for whom he had Personally disoblged a Master, who loved him--was almost wholly dependant upon the Favour of a Court, for his own and his Family's Support; had no natural Power, or any acquired by Alliances. He was indeed an excellent, private Man; but that Part of his publick Character, which ought to have supported him, those Politicians rendered, by their Craft, rather hurtful than useful to him; by making him unpopular there, for doing those Things, which they themselves advised.

But, the D-- of B--, with whom they now mean to try Strength, is in full Vigour of Mind, and Body; respected and beloved by his King, because he is his Friend, not the Creature of Ministers; of immense Fortune, and judicious Oeconomy, which draw many after him, but make him totally Independant of every Thing, but the Laws; of Nobility so antient, that his Alliances are Honourable, Numerous and Potent; Of so great natural, and acquired Abilities, accompanied by so extensive an Influence, that his Countenance is of the last Consequence to any Cause. Add to these,
that

that notwithstanding the mean Arts made use of, to render him unpopular in that Country, the People cannot be withdrawn from the Respect due to so great a Character, upon which they rely, for many future Benefits. It is presumptuous in the highest Degree, if so puny Politicians hope to prevail, in a factious Contention, with so worthy a Representative of so good a King. It cannot be: A Minister could not be found, who would be hardy enough to assist them. Even their IDOL knows how to retreat seasonably, and to unsay what he hath said, and himself to fall down and worship the rising Sun.

My candid Irish Readers, (for such I shall surely have,) will learn from hence, not to be their Dupes, who probably will be Dupes themselves; not to send such a G--r back into the K--g's Presence, justly provoked. He who is conscious of his own Integrity, and hath a becoming Spirit, seldom wants proper Resentment. It would be unhappy enough for IRELAND, if his Resentment went no farther, than, not to do the Country Good. They have before them the whole Scheme of those, whom they never mistook to be their Friends. Surely it becomes them to applaud him, who doth not, if all they say be true, choose to take into his Confidence those, of whom they never thought well. In a word, they should shew by their future Conduct, that their Quarrel heretofore was with G--rs, not with G--mt,

FAREWELL.

Ireland

Ireland Disgraced, &c.

D. B---tt.

DOCTOR, you are luckily met: I longed much to see you.---Have you yet heard of a new Scheme against the Church, of late greatly talked of; *that the Produce of Benefices, belonging to Incumbents, who do not reside a Moiety of their Time, shall be given to the Curates?*

D. B---ne. Somewhat of it did reach my Ears, but I gave no Credit to it.

D. B---tt. It merits more Credit than you think.---Such Designs are commonly thrown out some Time before they are executed, to try how the Public relishes them: And, I fear much, that a Project of this Sort will be too well received, to be easily dropped.

D. B---ne. Can the Laity be so unconscionable, as to expect we should maintain *Deputies*, and work ourselves too? I know not any of them would like to be so served. But Persecution has been the Lot of the Ministers of the Gospel, from the Beginning. We are envied by the proud Laity; who would have us as dependant upon them as the *Popish Clergy*. God forbid

forbid we should, till *Purgatory* and *auricular Confession* are restored.--I think it is a bad Precedent, that *any Clergy* should be left dependant upon them. I hope the Time is near, that all will be free from that Bondage.---As for our Parts, I think we are safe against their Attempts. Our *Superiors* will be jealous of any Body's touching our *Ark*; and will look upon an Effort to tax us for Non-Residence, as an Innovation on their Authority; and a Censure upon them for not executing Laws, already provided, sufficient to do the Work, without the Aid of new ones. And we shall ourselves *somewhere* meet any *saucy Commoner* who shall presume to be active in the Matter against us; and shall not forget to remind him of his Officiousness.

D. B--tt. Very fine all this---But it is Talk only. Let us use good worldly Means to prevent the threatened Mischief; and raise up all our Friends to defend us. Let us alarm all, who foresee the ill Consequences that may attend a rouzed Spirit of Reformation. We shall meet a Multitude that will favour us upon this Account, who would otherwise send us with the *Swine*, down a Precipice into the Sea. We must muster all our Forces upon this Occasion; for if we fail, we bid Adieu to Courts and the Great; and our Past Attendance will go for nothing. Our Brethren, H--NY, H--es, C--RR, and all others in like Circumstances, must be called upon for their Assistance.

Assistance. All will be little enough.--But tell me, in the first Place, what can you do for us?

D. B--ne. Alas! I could have helped you with a Witness, when my dear L-- G-- was here.--But now, -----

D. B--tt. Ay, now, I fear, we are both weak. --My Patron hath no Weight; and your's is gone.---Indeed, I lately made a bold Push for Interest, by addressing my CONJUGAL LOVE, as you know: But what I intended for *Wit* and *Humour*, was miscalled *Pedantry* and *Obscenity*, and so my Scheme proved abortive.

D. B--ne. Indeed you are well off, that it was looked upon to be the Production of a *crazy Pate*: Nothing else could have saved you from a *Horse-pond*. You might as well have expected that an old SATYR would have been admitted into the intimate Acquaintance of the *Modest*, or into the Favour of the *Polite*, as the Writer of your Libel.---But I will try what L-- G-- can do for us. I know there are some here who still hold him in high Esteem; and I have constantly corresponded with him. I will put my Interest in him to a Trial, by praying his Favour upon this Occasion.

D. B--tt. We shall, perhaps, be better without him. It would have been well for us, that we had never seen him. His Insolence and Violence overset us. Had my Patron the P---e's easy Address, and insinuating Carriage, with the old E--l's Cunning and Intrigue been suffered to have their Scope, and

B

to

to make their Way gradually, they would have done the Work; and fixed us so firmly, that neither Art or Time could have shaken us.---But your young *Phaeton* sprung the Mine, before any Thing worth While was within it's Reach.

D. *B--ne*. You do well to charge all Mistakes to his Account, since his Back is turned: But I cannot see you have done better without him. I am sure, he it was, who planned the Government of 1751, which must have succeeded to his Mind, if there had not been Faults somewhere.---Where they were, is the Question.

D. *B--t*. There you were out. The Scheme was formed by my Patron, the E--l, S-ng--ton, Marlay, Stannard, and the rest of the Junto. He, indeed, was the *Courier* that carried it cross the Water, and procured the Approbation of necessary Persons there. When it was perfected, he took the Lead by Force, and, in the Face of the World, directed all by his Nod.---This spoiled all.

D. *B--ne*. You must be very explicit, and point out very clearly his Errors, before I acquiesce in your Decision. His *Spirit* certainly never failed him; his *Power* was boundless as his Father's; and his *Understanding* was superior to every Body's.

D. *B--tt*. You are too much prejudiced, to judge equally in these Matters. I am not so; and therefore cannot entirely allow any of your Assertions, but that, of his *Power*. That indeed

indeed was plentiful enough; for he directed his Father, and his Father wanted no Support Ministers could give him.---But his *Spirit* was proved not to be always *invincible*; and his *Understanding* admitted of great Improvement; which, it is said, it hath since obtained.---Before I Point out to you, the unhappy Errors he led us into, I must first shew you of what Materials the Parties were composed; that you may the better judge, how they ought to have been operated upon. For this, I must look back to the Year 1713; out of which sprang the Parties of 1751.

D. B--ne. This truly will be entertaining and instructive, as well as seasonable: Especially, as the Narrative will be authentic; coming from a Person of the Times, and sufficiently *prying*, to get to the Bottom of Things.

D. B--tt. You may depend upon what I shall relate. I had some Connection ever with one Party or other; and do not beside intirely rely upon my Memory; having frequent recourse to Notes I made, when Things were newly transacted. You have heard certainly, that the *Whigs* stiffly opposed the Ministers sent hither by *Bolinbroke*, in 1713; and that they would have it believed, that by doing so, they served the House of *Hanover*.

D. B--ne. I have often heard of that Opposition; and that the *Whigs* did value themselves for it, as being absolutely necessary.

And it has been ever delivered to me as a Fact, not to be doubted; that they did, by their Resistance in this Kingdom, most effectually serve the illustrious House of *Hanover*, and the *Protestant Interest*.

D. B--tt. Be that as it may; when the *Hanover Succession* took Place, the Leaders of the *Whigs* parcel'd out the Spoil as they pleased; and Allen Broderick the Speaker of the Commons, in 1713, was made Viscount Middleton and Lord Chancellor; and Conolly, who had been made by Lord Wharton a Commissioner of the Revenue, and was turned out in 1711, upon the Change in the Ministry, was restored to the Revenue-board, and made Speaker of the Commons. Things went on smoothly, till 1719: Then the Chancellor found he had got into the wrong Chair; for the full Purse was under the other: And feeling he had not the Influence his former Merit intitled him to, he began to murmur, and then to bicker with the Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant; and in 1721, differed totally with the Court, in the Affair of the Bank; when he was charged by the Duke of Grafton, then Lord Lieutenant, to have shewed a little double Dealing. Things afterwards grew to that Extremity, that in 1723, the Chancellor was by Encouragement of the Court, accused of neglect of Duty, in his Office of Chancellor, and was censured in the House of L--ds. But in the H--se of C--ns, where he was more Popular, his Enemies were counteracted, and
he

he had an honourable Vote ; which however did not save him. For the Government being soon after changed, L--d Ca-t-t the new Lord Lieutenant, brought with him a new Ch--r. This Alteration gave rise to the two great Parties, that have subsisted ever since. At the Head of one was Co--y the S--r, under whom ranged themselves many *Whigs*, and almost all the *Tories*, under their Leaders, P--by, C-g-ll, and Sin-ton. St. J--n Br--k, eldest Son to the late Ch--r, an eloquent and skilful Member of Pa--nt, was at the Head of the other Party ; under whom, were more *Whigs* and but few *Tories*. Amongst the *Whigs* of this Party was Mr. B--le ; who, for his Steadiness in his Cause, for his Family and private Qualities, had great Weight in his Country, and brought much Strength to the Side he favoured. The Party headed by Co--y was openly countenanced by the Court. These Parties had various Success in their Struggles, until the King's Death, in 1727, put an End to their Parliamentary Contentions for that Turn. St. J--n Br--k was re-chosen for the C--ty of C--k, but died before he took his Seat, so that Party became Headless ; yet it frequently acted offensively against the other, and successfully too, though that was again headed by Co--ly, re-chosen Sp--r of the Co-m-ns, and was also supported by the Court. At length, in 1729, Co--ly was forced to submit to his Infirmities, and resigned

signed the Chair, and was succeeded by Sir Ra--h G--e; a Gentleman universally esteemed; but as he was before of the same Party, he did not bring any additional Strength, and therefore was in himself less formidable; and in some Matters was not implicitly submitted to, but rather thwarted by a Rival for the Headship. But he dying in the first Administration of the D-- of D--t; the Country Gentlemen zealously called, nay demanded Mr. B--le to succeed. The L--d L--t was much alarmed, fearing his trading Voyage, (for such was his Administration) would be spoiled by an Interloper; set up Sin--n in Opposition to B--le, and did all he could for him, but ineffectually; and therefore putting as good a Face upon the Matter as he could, submitted to Necessity; and so Mr. B--le filled the Ch--r in 1733, and became indisputably the Head of the other Party.

D. B--ne. You are now arrived to a Time within my Knowledge; and I shall understand you better; nay, perhaps I may be able to put you in Mind of some Things you may overlook--Who did you reckon the Head of the other Party upon this Change?

D. B--tt. It was hard to say. P--by was now and since 1725, L--d D--n; but continued to lay hold of every Opportunity, to extend his Interest in the Place where he had been; so that he had a Hand in every Business. Young Co--ly, who inherited the Sp--r's great Estate,

Estate, was seldom upon the Spot ; and when he did appear, drew to him Respect rather for his private Qualities, than for his political Capacity ; his Politicks seeming to centre in a profound submission to Government. Within Doors it seemed as if the Command was yielded to Sin--n. But the universal Director, and the very Soul and Life of the Party undoubtedly was B--n, A--h B--p of C--l. He had raised himself, by his great Parts, Learning, courteous Deportment, and unbounded Generosity, in a few Years, from a small Curacy, to an Arch Bishoprick. His Ambition knew no Bounds ; and his great Qualities procured him an easy Submission from the whole Party. Not one having a Capacity so conspicuous for Council or Action ; or a Spirit near so Liberal. Besides, his Conversation graced his Liberality : *He fed the Body ; furnished the Head, and won the Heart*, at one and the same Time. But his Ambition and enterprizing Genius quickly startled ; and his *Celibacy* and being an *Ecclesiastic*, furnished those who were jealous of his growing Power, or who feared or envied it, with Pretences to raise a popular Cry against him.

D. B--ne. I can easily perceive, why *Celibacy* should be an Objection ; a single Man not being attached to his Country, by Motives, that most suddenly stir, and most certainly continue the Affection ; not having those Pledges of Security, that are necessary to
give

give the Public, for its trusting itself into his Hands.--But why should being an *Ecclesiastic*, make a Man unfit for a secular Employment ?

D. B--*tt.* Between ourselves, I think it is by far a more just Objection than the other. *Batchelors* have sometimes done great Things for their Country ; indeed the best of them have not long held out ; for commonly, when they arrive at the Years, which should be most fruitful of good Works, they become a Prey to their Humours, and fitter for a Mad-house, than a command over others. But *Ecclesiastics* never did govern well : For which there are obvious Reasons, chiefly to be drawn from Education, of which this hath ever been a Consequence ; *that they have always made themselves a separate Party, with an Interest distinct from the whole ; and have pursued that Interest connectedly and invariably ; and to promote and forward it, have never failed to encourage arbitrary Power.*—However, this latter Reason is so good for us ; that we must never allow the force of any Objection to their Incapacity for Government : And therefore I laboured in my CANDID INQUIRY, written for this very Purpose, to turn this Matter into ridicule, by asserting roundly, “ That *Parsons* are, for
 “ any Reason I can see to the contrary, to the
 “ full as fit for Ministers of State, as *Graziers*
 “ or *Foxhunters.*” You must observe the *Adroitness of this Contrast*, in reducing all the Laity at once, to the State of *mere Graziers and Foxhunters*, which was full Revenge for
 their

their Sarcafms againſt *Eccleſiaſtics*. But ſince it did not answer the intended Purpoſe, I need not go about to impoſe upon you: For you know, as well as I, *that we want Power for our own Uſe, not for the Benefit of the Laity.*

D. B--ne. I own this was my Principle; and I believed it to be that of all my *ſpiritual* Acquaintance; but I did not think it fit to be avowed.

D. B--t. You judge right: If I had not known my Man well, I ſhould not have opened myſelf ſo freely. There are many of *our Cloth*, who ſubmit to the *Drudgery* of their Offices, amongſt illiterate, unmeaning Peaſants; who never ſee the Inſide of a Levee-room, that would as ſoon fire at ſuch Doctrines as e'er a Laic of them all. You muſt play the *Hypocrite* before ſuch Men, as much as you are bound to do in the *Reading-deſk*.

D. B--ne. I am much comforted, that I am not ſingular in my Opinion; and that this accidental Converſation hath ſo well warranted it.--But I pray you now to proceed in your Account of Parties.

D. B--tt. The Archbiſhop of Caſhel being, for the Cauſes I have mentioned, at length acknowledged the Head of his Party, and being followed and conſulted by Individuals in that Capacity; and being *underhand* encouraged by the Court; that the other Party, now too powerful, might be reduced within narrow Limits, ventured openly to meddle in El--ions; without which, indeed, he could not increaſe, or

even long preserve his Power. This soon raised such a horrible Din against him, that he was not able to withstand; so he married, and withdrew into a private, domestic Life, and left the Generalship to L--d D--n.

D. B--ne. Did the Party now consist of the same Numbers it contained in the Days of Connolly or Sir Ralph Gore? If I remember well, there was a great Falling-off.

D. B--tt. True. Many of Ulster, who adhered to Conolly and Gore, because they relished their Principles, and relied upon their Uprightness, did not care to follow an *Ecclesiastic* to the Danger of their civil Rights; or to abide by a *Laic*, who was known never to stick at any Means of acquiring Wealth. Therefore they fell to the other Side; where the *best* of them have since remained, and have been a principal Support.

D. B--ne. You urge the Reasons for their Proceedings as forcibly, as if you approved of what they had done; which I do not suspect you for.

D. B--tt. You need not indeed: But when I am recounting the Causes of Actions, I must assign the Causes given by the Actors themselves, or I should be an unfaithful Relator, and you would want the Information you desire.

D. B--ne. I shall understand you hereafter, without giving you the Trouble of explaining yourself too minutely. Pray, did not L- D- acquire some new Strength instead of that he lost?

D. B--tt.

D. B--t. He did; but not equal to that he lost. For, by marrying two S--ns to two D--ers of the next L-d L--t, he made himself E. of B--; and ingrossed all the Power of that Administration; which lasted longer than was usual, on Purpose to establish firmly the Family with which it was connected. Though the L-d L--t gave all his Strength to the E. of B--, all was too little. For upon fundry Trials the Allies were beaten all together. Notwithstanding Jobb upon Jobb was invented, and Debt heaped upon Debt, to add Strength to their Cause; all would not do: *They had not any Credit*; being excessively unpopular. Yet the E. of B-- did not despair. He stepped to the Rev-ue B-rd in Place of his Antagonist, who most unaccountably made Way for him; and introduced his Friends to all B-rds of Power. Having a sharp Foresight, that in the End, mere Power would effect for him, what he never could hope to accomplish by the Good-will of his Countrymen.

D. B--ne. This Incident I remember full well, but could never account for it; though I was as long as I thought it my Interest, in great Confidence in his Antagonist's Family.

D. B--tt. At the Time this happened, I had no Connection with my present Patron; but since I have heard, that a successful Opposition was purposely created, in a favourite R--ue Matter, to the then Sp--er, which he could not brook, and the Contrivers foresaw he

would not; and so he angrily withdrew from that B--rd, which has more Power than all other B--rds, and gave it up to his Rival for Dominion. And a very free Use his Rival made of his Power, by obliging and disobliging, as his Interest required, for full six Years, 'till the E. of C-d became L-d L--t; at which Time my Patron was advanced from the B-k of Ki--re to that of D-y, and first began to mix a little with the Politicians.

D. B--ne. If I am truly informed, he was in the Kingdom some Years; how happened he did not shew himself before?

D. B--tt. You must know, that he came over with the D. of D--t in 1731, aged 24; so he was at this Time but 38. And, though he had swiftly pass'd to the fat B---k of D-y, yet we must not suppose this happened by Qualifications altogether *Divine*. It was rather to be wondered, that a Person of his Years, and natural Flow of Spirits, should turn his Attention to any serious Business. Certainly, if he had not a very aspiring Constitution, he would not so soon have fallen into the Ways of Politicians. Beside, from his Arrival, the Favour of the Court had pointed as he wished; so Intrigue was not necessary. But upon the Arrival of the new L-d L--t, all Wits combined were little enough to deal with him; and the Vivacity of my Patron best suited to the Genius of the L-d L--t, and soon recommended him to a Confidence, which he applied to the Service of his Friends.

Friends. He strongly infused into the L-d L--t, that the Sp--er was a Tyrant to every L-d L--t; and a Resistance to a Tyranny, which he was persuaded would, if it were permitted, check his own Authority, and circumscribe his Favours, could not but be relished by a Person of the L-d L--t's Spirit and Wit. --So he fell into the Snare. So soon as the E. of B-- by his Friend fixed the L-d L--t here; he was in the next Place to make himself necessary to the L-d L--t for the Execution of his Scheme. To this End, he fell in with an independant Party of about thirty-five, that had subsisted since the grand Parties were formed, and had sometimes made a Ballance, of great Use to the Public. With this Party the E. of B-- concurred, and enabled them to go through Inquiries with Success; the Sp--r's Party looking on. But at length, these same Independants, encouraged and flushed by their Success, and resolved to make the best Use of the Opportunity, for the Service of their Country, cast their Eyes towards the Re--ue B-rd. This was no Joke. It cannot be denied, that the Re--ue B-rd had been fruitful of Jobs from 1739, the Commencement of the E. of B-'s Reign, to 1744, when he resigned to his Son. Amongst these was a very dark Transaction in Favour of a Col-tor of C-nm-l, a Nephew to the E. of B--, who had long a Ballance of 8000l. against him, which was so managed in certain Offices, that it was concealed effectually from the Treasury; but when it began

began to be whispered, the Col--tor was suffered to sell out, and Methods were taken, to let great Part of the Load fall upon the Public, where it *yet remaineth*. This Blot the *Independants* bit. And now there was evident Danger that the Sp--r's Party would, in their Turn, fall in with the *Independants*, and then all would be over with the E. of B-- and his Followers ; *for there was not a Possibility of extenuating the Fact.*

D. B--ne. I remember this Matter well ; and was, with many others, much astonished at it's subsiding suddenly. How was that managed ? It seemed *your Friends* had got into an *ugly Scrape*.

D. B--tt. You do well to call them *my Friends* ; for, from this Instant, *my Patron* and the E-- of B-- *openly* acted together. And indeed it required all the Skill of *my Patron*, to get the E--l out of the *Scrape* he had got himself into. However he undertook it ; and recommended himself much, by the Success which attended this his first Effort in Politics.

The only Method to be taken for his Purpose, he took ; That was, to make a *Coalition* between the two grand Parties. This was to answer a double End : So to inviron the L--d L--t, that he should have no Will left of his own ; and to save the E-- of B-- and his Followers from utter Ruin. So he entered upon the Work, as an Act of Charity becoming his Function ; and having a *Charte-
blanche*

blanche from one Side, that had not a Minute to lose; and meeting a self-interested *Plenipo* on the other Side, to co-operate with him, he had no difficulty, in bringing the Business to a speedy Conclusion. Preliminaries being thus settled, the E-- of B-- ratified all, and made every Concession that was demanded; without intending ever to observe one of them: But, like a good *Frenchman*, having an Eye, in making a Peace, to a new War, upon more advantageous Terms. And the Sp--r, not suspecting the Sincerity of *Friends* or *Foes*, signed and sealed, without Guarantee, upon the slender Security of, the Faith of ambitious Men. This being settled, some Appearances were kept up with the Public. A *small Clerk* in the Ac--t Ge--l's Office, took upon himself all the Fraud, of concealing the Ballance, and fled *with the Secret*; and then Tongues, that ten Days before would sooner have uttered the horriddest Blasphemy, than the Name of a P--y with Respect, wearied themselves and the hearers with *fulsome Panegyricks*, upon the *Integrity, Generosity and Disinterestedness* of the E-- of B--; the L--d L--t became a real *Captive*; and the whole Kingdom one great Stage for the Actors to play their Parts upon.

D. B--ne. This was well managed.

D. B--tt. It was a Master-piece, and portended well for my Patron. It shewed an uncommon Genius; not to fail in any one Circumstance of the Plan.

D. B--ne.

D. B--ne. But how did he conceal from the acuteness of the L-d L-t his Partiality to the E- of B-.

D. B--tt. This again was an Instance of his Finesse.-He hid the true Cause of his Interposition, and made the L. L--t really believe, that the *Coalition* was necessary to his Peace and Ease; and was undertaken and brought about for no other Consideration; and thereby so effectually recommended himself to the L. L--t's Favour, that he surmounted all Difficulties for him, when the Death of D-r H--y gave him an Opportunity, of recommending him for the P--y.

D. B--ne. I hope you can, and will now inform me, what it was, that dissolved this *Coalition*.

D. B--tt. A very natural Cause there was for it's Dissolution; *it's broad Bottom*: Which made one Side *secure* and too negligent of Friends; whilst the E. of B-- kept the same *Watch and Word*, as if it were Time of open War; and as carefully man'd the several B--ds, the strong Forts of Irish Influence. Things however remained tolerably quiet, during the former Part of the Administration of the E. of H--n, who succeeded the E. of C--d. But a certain *Madman* having sprung up in the Capital; and fancying, from his Success against the *Aldermen in Corporation Matters*; that he was designed by Nature for an *universal Censor*, to correct and reform the World; and having, in his Phrenzy, nominated

nated himself to the Office, he fell indiscriminately upon living and dead ; abused, without Mercy or Judgement, the Rich and Great, Magistrates and Officers, Ministers, Parliaments and Kings ; by which he had nearly overthrown all *Subordination*, (one great Pillar of Society) and turned industrious, useful Tradesmen, into idle, dangerous Politicians ; and at last, as Madmen know no Bounds, he preached his ignorant Followers into a Belief, *that Ireland ought to be totally Independant of Great Britain*. But, becoming, by this bold Carriage, too stubborn for the ordinary Process of Law, the L. L—t was necessitated to hand him over to P—t, where he and his Doctrine were most justly corrected : And, totally to suppress that Infatuation which he had been the Author of, some *strong Things* were done, *only laudable because they were seasonable*.

It must be confessed, that *my Friends* pushed all Matters on most furiously in the beginning, against this *Madman* and his Partizans, until they had got the L. L—t and S—r involved beyond Redemption : then like artful Politicians, they hung back ; expressed a Dislike of driving farther, as they termed it ; treated the L. L—t scornfully ; impeded his Measures ; and for a Coup d'eclat, represented the Ferment, they had helped to work up, as an Effect of the L. L—t's Weakness and bad Councils ; and in it's Consequences hazardous to the B—sh Gov—t ; and L. G—e, who had not been idle here was the Go-between, to finish

D

all

all, as my Friends wished. The Result was, that their old Friend, the D. of D—t was appointed L. L—t and L. G— Se-ry ; and when the Gov-t was so model'd in 1751, no Terms were kept with the other Party, and so the *Coalition* ended. It is needless to recapitulate the Operations under that Gov-t ; They are recent and will be long remembered.

D. B--ne. You have now brought me to that Period, which you first proposed, and have given me a perfect Insight into the subsisting Parties, and their Origin, for which I thank you much, having been, as most are, totally ignorant of the Matter. I must now remind you of that which led you into this History ; your imputing the Miscarriages that ensued, to Errors of L. G— which you promised to recount.

D. B--tt. And my Promise I will keep.— The Leaders of the Party against us had made themselves extremely *unpopular*, by the Part they had taken in the City Affairs. The plain Way to have ruined them entirely was, to have kept them *unpopular*, and of Course the Party would have crumbled to nothing. Let me now shew you, how your Hero L. G— our Head and Dictator, to whom even stubborn *Stannard* bowed, play'd his Part. He took upon him the Support of the S. G—l, who had not Qualities even to draw Pity to him, and most certainly had as bad a Cause as his Enemies could wish ; and by this false Step,
restored

restored our Adversaries to all their Popularity, and gave them the Hearts of the People. Instead of engaging properly in this momentous Cause, he affected to shew his Zeal for the City, in a Dispute about a *paultry Bridge*, wherein the best People were divided in Opinion, and none more than the Party he meant to overthrow; and so wasted his Strength in defending a poor *Out-work*; whilst the Enemy took the *Citadel*. This was neither the Part of a *Politician* or a *General*. The former would have taken Care to have left his Adversary in the Wrong; the latter would not, if he could have helpt it, have given his Enemy the Advantageous Ground to fight upon.

D. *B--ne*. I do allow this was a great Error in the off-setting; but not in him. It was the Fault of *your Patron*, who undertook to prepare every Thing this Side of the Water, and yet ventured to set this Man up, (over whose Head he knew the Charge hung,) for a popular, controverted Election; and when he was chosen, put the Party under a necessity of supporting him. I wish I could as clearly vindicate my dear Friend in all other Points.

D. *B--tt*. I do not expect you will give him up intirely; all I mean is, to render *my Patron* as little culpable as possible.

D. *B--ne*. That I am very well disposed to
to

to help you in. For next to L. G-, I think it my Duty to adore him.

D. B--tt. Then, to proceed. Was it not enough, to transmit the famous MEMORIAL, that made such a Racket, with the E. of H--ff's Letter, signifying his M-y's Sentiments thereon, which were received with all possible Respect and Submission? What could be more ridiculous, than to close the Scene with another Letter from the Mock-King, dictated by your Hero, to the then Lord Chancellor, not less insolent, in the Writer's investing himself with a Character so much above him; than in his uttering anticonstitutional Menaces, against the whole Body of the Co-s? What could be expected to be the Issue of such a desperate Measure, but that which was; namely, a fixed Resolution to resist the Author of it; because a Passiveness could not be determined, whether to arise from a Reverence for the best of Kings; or from a slavish Dependency upon, or an unmanly Dread of one of the worst of his Servants.

D. B--ne. This again was the Result of Councils this Side of the Water; and though I cannot charge it to *your Patron*, I may to one, who had always the first Credit with him, and who never had Virtue or Spirit enough, to resist such Attacks upon himself.

D. B--tt. At this Rate, I shall not easily find

find an Instance, wherein you will agree with me ; yet, I will try,--was it prudent, after his Father had so narrowly escaped in 1753, and our Enemies had so fully manifested their superior Strength in the Ex-n of the S-r G-l, to *foist* into the Pr-ble of the M-y B-ll those Words, that caused so great Confusion ?

D. B--ne. This, whatever erroneous Ingredients were in it, could not be charged to *my Friend*. For it appears by a Letter from the P-y C-l of G-t B-n, to the P-y C-l of I-d, that those Words were inserted there, for the Reasons given in that Letter.

D. B--tt. But you forget ; that it appears by the same Letter, " That it was a Remark in the Letter from hence ; *that those Words were omitted,*" which was more than a Hint, that they ought to be restored.--And who do you believe was the Author of that Remark, but he, *who led his Father in a String?*

D. B--ne. Even your latter Assertion I could dispute, and perhaps disprove from Family History, from whence I have learned, his Conscience had another Director.-But I will not bring up any private Stories upon the present Occasion. Go on.

D. B--tt. You will not however dispute the evil Consequences of all this. By their Opposition to this Measure, our Enemies obtained the Character of *Patriots*,
emphatically,

emphatically, and were idolized throughout the Nation; when we were ashamed to shew our Faces by Daylight. Then L. G-, stung and exasperated by repeated Disappointments, intolerable to his Pride, could not be kept within Bounds; but kickt and flung about at such a Rate, that it was not safe to be within his Reach. He misrepresented, and procured the King's Servants to be dismissed, without considering the Good of the Service, but merely because those Servants would not be his Slaves; and despising the interior Oeconomy of the Kingdom, which depended upon new Laws, or the continuation of old ones, he had the P—t pr—d, *because he had rendered it unsafe for him to meet it again*; and thus scattered the M--rs with their loud Complaints all over the Kingdom; and when he had done all the mad Things he could, he stole by Night, from a C—le Ball, to the Water Side, then transported himself, and left his *old Dupe*, to escape as he could after him, by help of an *inebriated Mob* and *their pensioned Leader*.

D. B--ne. Truly you have pictured these Things very ingeniously to serve your Purpose. And I cannot help confessing, they all turned out ill; but must at the same Time insist, that they were highly approved by your *Patron* and his Friends, when they were

were tranſacted. Nay, I ſhall never forget their *indecent Joy for the Death of Mr. Pel-m*, becauſe he would not go faſt enough for them.

D. B--tt. I grant you they were forced to put on an Appearance of Satisfaction in all that happened, to gratify the Vanity of him who undertook all, and without whom they could not have done any Thing; the Power being derived from or through him: Yet his Raſhneſs cauſed Heavy Hearts in private.--And, the Thing that ſeemed to bear hardeſt upon them, gave them, of all his Acts, the greateſt Comfort: Namely; *the ſhameful Fees he took from the whole body of wretched Foot Soldiers, amounting to 708l. 19s. 9d. for his Maſteſty's Letter to increaſe their Pay, a poor Penny per Diem, purſuant to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons*; which being detected, and, by ſuperior Order, refunded, made his Return hither impracticable: By which a Change of G--t became neceſſary, and was effected to their Minds.

D. B--ne. I wonder you talk at this Rate, when you know the Receipt of thoſe Fees was the Act of a Clerk in the Office, who went by Precedent; and that not an Halfpenny of the Money had been then accounted for to the Principal; and that, as ſoon as the Thing came to his Knowledge,

ledge, he ordered the Money to be instantly restored.

D. B--tt. I do very well remember, we were ordered to say all this at that Time; and I suppose you were not let farther into the Secret, or you imagine I was not. But, to shew you I am no Stranger to the Business, I tell you the King's Letter for the Augmentation was dated March 1, 1754, and was to take Place from December 25 preceding; and the Fees were demanded from the several Agents forthwith; and were paid accordingly; that no Refunding was heard of until a printed State of the Case was put into the Hands of every considerable Person in England, about Christmas after; and that no Precedent of the Sort was ever before heard of in the Se--y's Office. After this exact State of the Case, I submit to you, whether it be credible, that a Person, who had always a sharp Look-out for Profit, should not hear one Word of such a Sum as 708l. lying for him in a Clerk's Hands, from March to Christmas.

D. B--ne. I do suspect you know more of the Matter than I thought you did. For my Part, I perceive clearly from the Discourse I have had with you, that I was let into as much only as was thought fit to be transmitted by me to *Coffee-Houses,*
Levees,

Levies, Drums and to *George Faulkner's*; all which I most faithfully executed, whilst you were diverting the Town with POLITICAL PASTIME. It is not every Man's Talent to write: I attempted it, but found it would not do. So I confined myself to the Office that was assigned me; and cannot accuse myself with having any Thing to answer for to my Employers; however accountable I may be to the Public; for whispering about imperfect and partial Accounts of Things, which I received from others; and thereby became very innocently the Cause of much Contention, Controversy, Contradiction, Calumny, Scandal and Abuse. For which I grieve so heartily, that I pray you to drop here all Transactions of the *Father and Son*; and to proceed to inform me, how Matters are mended by the Change.

D. B--tt. Ay, now indeed I shall open to you a Scene of much Finesse and refined Policy; such as a Body would hardly suspect to meet in this western Isle; a Stage not made for great Politicians to act their Parts upon: But, sometimes they will stoop to small Matters.

D. B--ne. I cannot think it to be a small Matter, to subject this Island to the Will of a M--r; which I suppose to be the Purpose of all your refined Policy. I confess

E

it

it was the Intention of my Patron: So much I picked out of him, notwithstanding the Reservedness I now find he kept toward me. And he did steadily pursue the Measures he thought aptest for his Purpose; more especially by endeavouring to establish a Party, which he had frequently tried, and knew right well, would not be *over-scrupulous* or *squeamish*; and which he had near accomplished. Shew me now, if you can, that *your Patron* hath taken more proper Steps, to bring about the same End.

D. *B--tt.* I am fully apprized, that the Event alone justifies Measures to the Multitude. But wise Men will approve of the Measures, if they be right, though some untoward and unforeseen Accident may, for a While, disorder the Plan, and retard the deserved Event. Nothing has been omitted by *my Patron*, that human Foresight could direct, to procure Success; as you will see, if you attend to the Whole impartially.

When *your Patron* had, by his *Temerity*, *Over-bearing* and *Rapaciousness*, rendered it impossible, that his *Fa--r* should return hither, then were *my Patron* and his Friends at their last Shifts, to procure a Successor for him, who would submit to be directed; or who would cordially, of his own Accord, co-operate in promoting the original Scheme.

Scheme. Enough could be had to be directed; but the Business was not yet ripe for such Tools: Therefore a cordial Friend, with Authority in his own Person, was to be found out. And such an one was procured in the M--s of H--n. It was no easy Matter at first to work upon him. He had been long used to a Court-Life; was fixed in an honourable and profitable Post, near to the K--g's Person, by whom he was much esteemed; was gentle in his Manners, therefore unfit for Bustle; and honest in his Dealings, therefore ill prepared to traffick with *Party-tricksters*, or to compleat what D--t had begun. But his filial Piety, for which he was eminent, was first operated upon; his Father at least approving of that, our Friends petitioned for. Next, he was persuaded, that the Family he was allied to, was in Danger of being trampled into eternal Obscurity: This stirred his Pride and Affection. Then he was assured he should not put forth in a Storm; for he was to be provided with ample Power to assuage the most violent Passions; and to effect peaceably, what the high Spirit of L. G--e disdained to effect, but by Fire and Sword. Here his Gentleness was indulged. And that he might be secure of returning in the same Esteem he went, it was contrived, that his Departure from his M---y's Presence should be, at his M--y's Desire.

His Policy soon shewed itself in a seeming Indifference to all Parties ; and in, at least, an equal Attention to some of the Principals of the Sp--r's Party, who were then in London ; with whom we suppose Points were then settled, which afterwards came to Light. He arrived at D--n the 5th of May, 1755 ; received every Body with open Arms, especially the Sp--r and his Friends ; made Progresses, Reviews and Parties of Pleasure ; was a pleasing Companion for Man and Woman ; and won the Hearts of all by his Ease and Affability. Yet minded he the main Business. He entered into Treaties ; stickled hard to the last Minute ; then made the best Terms he could, and lulled the Storm, by satisfying the contracting Powers in their personal Demands ; and by dropping *my Patron*, in all Appearance to his great Discontent, which was the Sine-qua-non.

D. B--ne. And was it not so ?

D. B--tt. Nothing less. A temporary Disgrace only. Can you imagine that he, who came to fix the P--by Family in Power, would have stripped them of their best and most useful Ally ; as must be the Case, if he ventured to make him really a Sacrifice to the Peace ? No, no : *My Patron* himself saw the Necessity of the Measure, and submitted to it. For the others had nought else, whereby to reconcile themselves

selves to the Public, incensed enough for what they were about, and therefore no Agreement could be had without this Preliminary.

D. B--ne. The Public was strangely imposed upon; for he murmured, nay complained aloud, that he was given up and betrayed.

D. B--tt. True; but it was all Farce; as very recent Acts ought to convince you. Indeed I cannot but say, he had some Reason to expect, that, before the last Scene, Circumstances would have altered remarkably; and there would have been such a Defection from the other Side, as would have rendered it unnecessary to have adhered strictly to the original Terms; for which a thousand Apologies might have been made; and it would not have been much regarded, whether they were graciously received or not, if a Majority sanctified them. But the Ballance was so equal, upon sundry Trials, that it was thought expedient on one Hand, to abide by the *Exclusion-Article*; as on the other Hand, the Leaders of our Adversaries thought it not less discreet to accept of further definitive Conditions, for themselves; and to surrender the C--r, the very Thing the L. L--t came for: Who, as soon as he had the Power, filled it to his Mind. By this fortunate Issue of Affairs,

Affairs, he expected he had gratified the Ambition of his Allies, and eased the M---rs of a Tyranny, they had been galled by long: It not being suspected that the new Sp---r would have presumed to look at the Gov---t for himself; but would have been content that his aged Fa---r should have borne the Honour, while he could execute the Office; and so he might seem rather to give way to his *Parent*, than to a *Rival*; until it should be forgotten, that the additional Ornaments of the C---ir were torn off in his Time, and by his Consent.

D. B---ne. So far there was much political Management. But it seems to me, that it was necessary, the same Person, who had done so much, should have returned, to have finished his Work; to have reconciled his Measure to Persons, who want *more* of his Arguments, and who are not yet convinced of it's great national Utility: And, to have trim'd and steer'd dextrously the Vessel, that he had put to Sea, with too much Sail, and without Ballast; which requires a very skilful Pilot to keep it from oversetting, so near the Wind, as the present drunken, crazy Crew affect to carry it.--How happened He did not come back, to perfect what he had so well begun?

D. B---tt. This was owing to sudden Shiftings

Shiftings amongst the M--rs, that required some body, who for Affection to his R--l M--r, would be complaisant enough, to take up an Office, pro tempore, till Things were more settled, and then lay it down without Reluctance--So this fell upon the M--s of H--n, now D. of D--re. And his departure from the G--t of this Kingdom, in the yet unsettled State of Parties, made it absolutely necessary, to send a successor, who, if possible, might by keeping an even Hand; and not by encouraging Faction, or becoming the Head of a Party, quiet the Minds of Men and dispose them to pursue the true Interest of their Country, and not one another; and so to restore Harmony. And I must own, the properest Subject in G--t B--n was chosen for this Purpose, if it could be brought about; when the D. of B--d was appointed L. L--; who, from Fortune, Family, Education, Connections, Understanding, Temper, and faithful discharge of his Duty, in sundry high Offices of the greatest Trust, (the best Proof of all) is known to be superior to all mean Arts of acquiring Wealth or Followers; not to over-rate the Favour of Courts, or the Applause of the People; to do Right, because it is Right; to wish Freedom to Mankind, because it is the indubitable Right of Man, to be free; and

and to love his Prince, and hold in due Esteem the Religion of his Country, because they are the Pillars of that Liberty, which he prizes more than his Life. The Person, who bears and deserves such a Character, I cannot but look up at, with Reverence. But alas! He is not the Man we want; we would not have the extinction of Party, unless all would incorporate with us. Therefore we must e'en cross and distress this great Personage, whom we cannot but admire; for he was not made for our Purposes.

D. B--ne. What are your Purposes?

D. B--t. To rule all. To restore the P--te and S--r to the Gov--t. My Friends will not be content even with a partial Exercise of Power, which it is said, they may have. All or none. Their Rivals must be annihilated: They are in a Condition to demand their own Terms; and they will move Heaven and Earth, but they will have them.

D. B--ne. It is said you have taken large Strides toward this Work; but I do not find they are approved of any where, but amongst yourselves. Surely you do not expect the Success you wish for.

D. B--tt. Indeed but we do: Nay, I think we cannot fail, our Power is fixed. We have had a long Course of Time to establish

establish it, and it will require much Address and continued Application, to overthrow it; and the Power we have acquired will enable us, to preserve itself and to prevent it from being overthrown.

D. B--ne. What is the Power you have, on which you rely so strongly?

D. B--tt. In the first Place, we have the C--l B--d out of Sight. *The last Batch we made there settled that Matter.* By this we have the Con-m Fund under our Management. Private B--s are in our Discretion; and P--k ones may be model'd as we like. Twenty-one Cor--ns are our's by the N--w R--s.

D. B--ne. But this Power may be easily shifted by a C--f G--r; either by discharging your Friends; or by creating a Ballance against them.

D. B--tt. It is true: But we have sundry Chances against such Attempts. The P--y C--l is already very Numerous; and it will therefore raise a great Clamour to increase it; and a greater still to turn Members out, to make Room for others. Beside, it would be very difficult, to find a *Batch* to match our's. The new ones would sometimes talk of Conscience; and we might by chance pick up some of the *Wrong-heads*. Mistaken Consciences will be as useful to us, as well directed Consciences. So, you see, the wisest Contriver may

F

be

be disappointed. But for fear of unlucky Accidents, and a Dispatch we do not apprehend, we resolve to apply our present Influence without delay, and make that instrumental to preserve itself.

D. B--ne. I see you have considered your Affairs very well; and if you manage as well as you talk, you will put your Adversaries hard to it—What is your next Branch of Power?

D. B--tt. The Re--ue B--d; our *strongest Fort*. This finds for us the *Sinews* of War. Here we have Offices at our disposal, to the yearly Value of, at least, 80,000*l.* and *Prussians are not better disciplined than the Officers*; and the Power we have of suspending or removing, secures their Allegiance. Then we have a Fund, called *Charity-Money*, a Tax upon those Officers, to make a Provision for disabled and superannuated Officers; This is entirely in the Breasts of the MANAGERS; and their Objects need not be inspected by the *College of Physicians*. Next, we have a Term wonderfully fruitful, called INCIDENT; which covers more *secret Services*, than many *Intelligence* Offices: I doubt much whether *his Majesty of Prussia*, notwithstanding his miraculous Successes, pays as much. The Power of COMPOUNDING, REMITTING OR MITIGATING FINES, PENALTIES, OR FORFEITURES, is of inexpressible Value

Value to us; as it gives us an absolute and universal Authority over all SMUGGLERS; and they are, thank God, very numerous, and able to serve us, as we have frequently experienced. But that, which makes this Power over the R--ue more extensive and efficacious is, that the Present Ma--rs are free from Spies, Observers, or Intermedlers: The Board is all our own.

D. B--ne. That Indeed is an essential Advantage: But pray how have you contrived to keep it to? It was expected not long ago, that *some-body, not a Favourer of your Schemes*, would have crept in amongst you. Prithee, how did you prevent it?

D. B--tt. There was need of much Management upon that Occasion, and it was used, as you shall hear. When *Peace* was resolved upon, in 1755, and a Resolution taken to grant the S--r and his Friends their own Terms, a vacancy happened at the Board, by a Com--r passing from the Irish to the English Board, and was kept open for the Gentleman, who was to make Way, for the Sp--r's Restoration to his former Office. So far we were safe. But pending this Matter, the De--y Vi-e Tre--r died, and was succeeded by the T--ll-r. The T--ll-r's Office, being more lucrative than his own, was

sought and obtained by a Com--ner of the R--ue. The Embarrassment, that might upon such an Occasion have attended *minor Politicians*, vanished before our Friends: For the L. L-- was *pre-engaged to his Predecessor*; and a generous Predecessor he was; for, *he bespoke the Office, for his Successor's Brother's Brother*. Thus the Contractors on the other Side, were stop'd from interfering in behalf of any Friend of their's, if they were so inclined; and we escaped the Danger we were exposed to; and having a S--ry of the same kindred, and Clerk upon Clerk, of our own Stamp and Tutoring, *salary'd* and *re-salary'd* by us, we have only to keep our own Secrets, and all is snug.

D. B--ne. Not so snug, as you think. Are you not afraid of the In--y?

D. B--it. Not, till *three* are more than *twenty eight*.

D. B--ne. Consider, what a Figure your *vehement Patriots*, whom you reckon amongst the *twenty eight*, will make, if nothing comes of it; when you yourself cannot help boasting, what Use hath been made of your enormous Power, and what it hath done for you. Indeed, if you had not confessed so much, every Body who sees the Zeal and Submission of your Re--ue Followers, must judge, that so
unanimous

unanimous an Attachment could not be had by a lawful Exercise of Power.

D. B--tt. It matters not; Friends will not be perswaded, for fleeting, unprofitable Names, to part with solid Advantages. They will proceed according to Evidence; and they will have no Evidence but what they like. Besides the Power they act under, shall be construed as they choose, and you don't doubt, I suppose, that will be favourably to us; who can say the *best Patriots* have not a Right to all this? And so, Brother Doctor, you have a full Answer.

D. B--ne. I have indeed a very full one, and if it satisfies others, as much as it must satisfy me, you have done your Business compleatly—Now proceed to the next Branch of your Power; for the last you have so effectually monopolized, that nought but undistinguishing Death can divide it with you.

D. B--tt. The next Branch of our Power is at the L--n B--d: And no small one it hath been. We have indeed anticipated our Fund, (which commonly is from 15 to 20,000 *l.* per Annum,) a little, by the VAGARIES of some we dare not cross: But this will recover, and grow enormous, if the Scheme for *burning Tea* has it's hoped Success. Then Wheels, Reeds and Looms, to small Freeholders,
to

to be distributed by our Favourites in every County ; with Salaries, Bleach-yards, Buck-houses, and now and then 1000 *l.* for a *Mill*, to the more considerable Persons, will work rarely for us. This B--d we have hollow ; and a peculiar Felicity it is, that the Members are amoveable by Death alone. So that he must be a presumptuous Man who expects to see us out here.

D. B--ne. I do believe you are securer in this Place, than any where else, till you split amongst yourselves ; as you must do in Time, when there will not be Room for you all, and you will swarm like *Goths* and *Vandals*. Have you any other Branches of Power ? I am curious to know, though I think you have no Occasion for them.

D. B--tt. The Navigation B--d is not worth mentioning ; as the Members are elective by the Provinces, we have a bad Chance here, unless we can bring the Election to a BALLOT. Then we may *buy* some, *flatter* others, *promise to more*, and so *corrupt* a Majority in the *dark*. If we cannot do this, we can send them *Instructions from another Place*, which they will not disobey. The INCORPORATED SOCIETY for Protestant Schools, you see by some late Instances, will *JOBB* for us ; and we care not how much we give them, since it is to return to ourselves. We
failed

failed indeed in a remarkable Trial in the Dublin Society; but we do not value that much: It subsists principally by Subscriptions, and we must not pretend to influence or restrain them; so their Number must be indefinite and of every Complexion. We are satisfied to let them go on; *doing Good*; for the more they do, the larger will be the Fund under our Management. The incorporated Society would have remained as chaste, if it had continued to be supported by private Benefactions: But we took away that Yoke; and now doubt not, but Deans and Doctors will earn Bi--ks there, when we get the disposal of them.

D. B--ne. I fear, you will hardly be able to carry all your Points in these Societies. People begin to be very clamorous, and object even to consolidate the Turnpike Boards, lest your Friends should make the consolidated Board a *greater Jobb*, than any of the separate Boards. But, for your Comfort, I can assure you, it is agreed, that ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL shall be entirely *appropriated to the use of your Friends and their Followers*.

D. B--tt. You were always a Wag, Doctor. But, methinks, you might spare your Jokes, 'till you know, who is to be uppermost. If I am rightly informed, you had more Caution about you in 1745. *when the Rebels were at Derby*.

D. B--ne.

D. B--ne. Ay, I remember a spiteful Story went of me in those Days, " That " I should advise a Gentleman not to be " outrageous against the St--rt Family, " 'till he knew who would be uppermost." But I defy Envy and Malice: My Affiduity for *my own Interest*, and my sudden Growth in the World, have drawn them upon me. However, I will persevere, and when I shall be convinced that your Friends can *protect* or *oppress*; *enrich* or *impoverish*; *set up* or *pull down*; they may rely upon my running on their Errands as nimbly as ever I did on those of my dear L. G--.

D. B--tt. And can you doubt that after the First and Fourteenth of November? Is it not plain, that we shall *bring down the proud Spirit* of the L. L--, or *pack him off* in a Hurry? Either would do our Business: But we should choose the latter, for Fear of Returns of his *Haughtiness*, that may revive Notions of his *Representative Character*, and his *own Dignity*; and because *we have one ready to succeed him, who will give and take.*

D. B--ne. I have heard much of the Transactions of those Days, but very differently, as People were affected, and therefore have but a confused Notion of them. As I was not upon the Spot, and you were, I shall be much obliged to you for a full and true Information, for I am told
the

the printed Accounts are very partial and unfair.

D. B--tt. The printed Accounts are but on our Side yet: And you must think, it was not our Business to say any Thing for the other Side. Let them speak for themselves. Our Story will have made a good Impression first. But to you I will be very candid; for it would be sinful to secrete any Thing from you, since you have so ingenuously disclosed your Inclinations. In Return, I expect you will frankly communicate to me, what you have heard on the other Side, that all their Objections may be obviated in a *Club-work*, we shall soon publish about these Matters.

D. B--ne. You may depend upon my acting in the Manner you desire; it being my Interest to shove you quite up, if you are near the Top.

D. B--tt. You must then understand, that *my Patron's Friends* have particularly kept together, to act *offensively*, as should be thought meet, since the Peace of 1755; those, I mean of them, who were not incumbered with Employments. They, by throwing out every now-and-then somewhat of a pleasing Sound, to divide, expected to engage on their Side *Irregulars*, and *Popularity*; which as the Lawyers say, was then *in nubibus*; and intended to employ them occasionally, in co-

G operating

operating with the S--r and his Friends, in advancing our common Cause ; to which by no other Art, *either* could be perswaded to incline. Under our Circumstances in 1755, when Things were not altogether disclosed ; there being some *secret Articles* not then executed, it was thought proper to *pickeer* only, just to keep expectation alive. But as soon as the *secret Articles* were executed, and the Persons who had received the Benefit of them, became *sufficiently odious* ; and we saw a L. L--, meaning to free the G--t from the Bonds of Party, which was not more our Interest, than it was the Interest of our Adversaries ; Then our Friends *unitedly* sat out upon their Operations, and manfully attacked Pr--ve, in it's vital Part, viz. the Power of granting Pe--ns.

D. B--ne. I should be glad to be instructed, how your Friends happened to succeed in that Affair, without any Kind of Opposition.

D. B--tt. It was odd enough to the Lookers-on ; but nothing is easier to be accounted for. You must recollect what I heretofore told you, that the L. L-- came hither, to demolish all Party ; and, in truth, did carry so even an Hand, as was not agreeable to either Party. For all have been so long used to Party, that they cannot bear the Thoughts of a G--t pre-fuming

suming to act for or by itself. To defeat this Scheme, our Friends very early and very easily propagated an Opinion, that the L. L-- was advised by the C--r of the Ex--r, with whom alone he consulted. There were many popular Prejudices and Objections to this Ministry; therefore many, otherwise loose enough to us, but perswaded of the Truth of the Report, grew careless as we could wish, in the support of the Administration. On the other Hand, the supposed Minister and those with whom he was connected, held themselves to be ill treated, for not being consulted and advised with, and thought this a fit Opportunity of shewing their Resentment. The few, who thought the Cr--n and the late L. L--, deeply concerned in this Matter, and would, without other Consideration have gone into the Defence of both, sat amazed at the Silence of more important Persons; and so *our Friends*, seconded by this favourable Combination of Circumstances, advanced from Step to Step, until they had gone as near to *Hostilities*, as they dared to venture; and then ordered what they had done, to be delivered in the most solemn Manner to the L. L-- to be by him sent into the Ro--l Prefence.

D. B--ne. Did it not lye upon your
Friends

Friends to have been consummately accurate, in stating a Case, whereby great Mi--rs at least were to be impeached of high Misdemeanors; and which, for that Reason, they ought to expect would be most critically examined?

D. B--tt. Doubtless, they should have been, and, I hope, were so. Do any charge them with Inaccuracies?

D. B--ne. Indeed they do; and some use harsher Terms.

D. B--tt. Wherein do they charge the Inaccuracies?

D. B--ne. First, they say, the P--s and Sa--s placed upon the C--l Est--t, since March 23, 1755, did not amount to 28103/. For, the C--fs of Ya--th resigned a P--n of 4000 /. for 29 Years to come, and it was regranted for 31 Years. Be--m B--le, Esq; was but restored to a P--n of 800 /. which was but suspended in Effect, since D. of D--t's Gov--t; and he in a short Time after resigned that P--n, and had it regranted for 21 years; so that his P--n of 800 /. is not only mischarged as a new P--n, but is twice charged. So L--d S--ll had a P--n of 700 /. during Pleasure; 400 /. of which he resigned and had regranted for 31 Years. And Fr--is F--ne, Esq; had a Pe--n of 800 /. for his Life, in trust for the younger Children
of

of the Duke of St. Albans during their Minority ; which upon his resignation was regranted to L^{ds} Henry and George Beau--k, for whose Benefit he had accepted the Trust. And these several Sums amounting to 6800*l.* being deducted, there remains but 21303*l.* And if you deduct 500*l.* restored to Mr. Ca--r, and 1200*l.* additional Sallary, annexed to his Se--y's Office, in lieu of the Office of M--r of the R--s, taken from him in the D. of D--t's Time, and which could not be conveniently restored, without removing another Gentleman ; and 800*l.* granted to Sir R--d C--x in lieu of an Office taken from him at the same Time, then the amount will fall to 18803*l.* But if 1500*l.* granted to Sir R--t H--y, upon a double Contingency ; and 990*l.* to Lady Mo--th and her Children, upon the Contingency of the Death of Lord Mt--h, then is the whole Charge but 16313*l.* instead of 28103*l.* And I cannot but say, I think the Deductions very reasonable ; especially the first Sum of 6800*l.* which cannot be said to be *placed*, being manifestly but *replaced* upon the Es--t. This Manner of Reasoning is clear from hence ; that otherwise you must make Mr. B--le's P--n 1600 per Annum, being twice *placed* upon the E--t ; which he will

will not be perswaded to believe, when he touches but 800 l.

D. B--tt. Well, I do confess this Calculation was too hastily made; and I fear we put too great Confidence in a *bad Accountant*, who does not look upon it to be his Duty to *reform his Errors*, when they are shewed to him. I hope you have no more Objections as strong.

D. B--ne. You shall have all I have heard, and you may judge of the Strength of them as you please. It is in the next Place said, that none of them are granted for *unusual* Terms; for it hath been the Practice of our Mo--hs, as far back as an established Rev-ue can be found, to grant P--s for Lives or Years; and that, more particularly, it is not an Innovation in his present M--y, for he found many P--s of both Sorts upon the Est--ish--nt at his Accession; and therefore their being for *long* Terms proves nothing; since they are not for *unusual* Terms.

D. B--tt. My Friends have some Distinction about this Matter, that doth not immediately occur to me. Therefore proceed.

D. B--ne. It is said in the next Place, that the Computation of P--ns upon the C--l List, exceeding the rest of the C--l Est--ish--nt by 22,258l. though it be true, gives a mighty Advantage to those who do

do not approve of your Procéeeding. For, say they, you have been forced, against your Inclination, but to swell the Computation, to bring in French P--ns. This being the Case, it appears, that the P--ns, on the C--l List, for two Years, ending at his present Ma--y's Accession, amounted to 100049l. and were in the last two Years but 91740l. 19s. 9d. So that there has been, in his Ma--y's Reign, a Saving of more than 4000l. per Annum, upon that Article; and the Computation of the Difference between the Parts of the Es--t, if it signified any Thing, would be much to the Advantage of the later Time, especially as the other Branches have increased.

D. B--tt. I was not at all aware of this State of the Case, and therefore can say this only to it: That my Friends ought to be at Liberty to choose their own Periods, to prove their Assertions; or at least to save their Credit, by shewing how they were led into Mistakes.

D. B--ne. But this will not be allowed them, nor ought it. For they who charge Gov--nt with Improvidence, Mismanagement, nay, with wasting the Public Rev-ue, and magnify all this into a national Grievance, demanding Redress, should be certain in the Principles on which they argue:
Because

Because nothing can justify a Charge of a notorious Breach of Trust in the Gov--nt, that tends to irritate the Gov--d, to create in them a Contempt for Gov--nt, which may produce a fatal Anarchy, but the clearest and most irrefragable Truth.

D. *B--tt.* You cannot however deny, that what our Friends did had very happy Consequences.

D. *B--ne.* Hold, I pray you, a little. I am not yet ripe for your Conclusion. Another Thing, and not the least that is objected to your Friends, is the Narrowness and Selfishness of their Views, taking them as Part of a great Empire. To prove this, it is said, that *granting Pen-ns to Persons, who do not reside in this Kingdom*, may be so far from being a Prejudice to it, or from being an injurious Alienation, or improvident Disposition of the Rev-ue, that it may be highly advantageous and necessary so to do. For Instance; suppose an ingenious Trader of London, Bristol or Liverpool, should convince the Legislature of Great Britain, that it was their Interest, and of Course their Duty, to open a free Trade between Ireland and America; or, that it would greatly contribute to the Impoverishment and Weakening of France, and consequently to the Wealth and Strength of Great Britain, that Ireland should be permitted,

permitted, at least, to send her Woollen Manufactures free into Great Britain, to be from thence *re-exported*; would any good Friend to Ireland grudge so disinterested a Member of the *British Empire* 10,000l. per Annum, *for ever*, out of the Revenue of Ireland, though he or his were never to set a Foot upon Irish Ground? Or, suppose the French had so ordered their Affairs, that they were certainly to land a large Body of Forces, somewhere by London, to carry Fire and Sword into the Capital of the *British Empire*, by a certain Night, if a timely Discovery were not made of their Design; and that the Discovery was really made by a *Burgher of Amsterdam*, who never did, or ever would, see this Kingdom: Who would not believe the Man, who quarrelled at a public Reward given to such a Friend to us all, wished to withdraw us from the *Common Interest*? Or, suppose a Conspiracy formed, to murder our most gracious Sovereign, (whom may God long preserve,) and to extirpate the whole Royal Family, and prevented by a seasonable Discovery— I will not suppose, for I do not believe there is a Protestant in Ireland, who would not rather except to the Minuteness, than to the Magnitude of any Gratuity given, to so distinguished a Friend of our Liberty

H and

and Religion, as the Discoverer most certainly would be; in whatsoever Country he was born, or wheresoever his Abode should happen to be fixed.

D. *B--tt.* There will be Exceptions to all general Rules: That is never disputed.

D. *B--ne.* If there must be an Admission for Exceptions to general Rules, your Friends should not have censured generally, and, like Drawcansir, lay Friends and Foes alike at their Feet. The Skilful say, that instead of acting thus, they should have laid a Finger upon each of the faulty Particulars, (this was the Way of those who went before them) and having condemned them, one by one, should have made a gross Sum of the Whole; and then should have deducted that Sum out of the Estimate for the C--l Es--t, and vo--d the Su--ly accordingly. This would have been Sense and Spirit.

D. *B--tt.* I am glad you were not the Adviser. Your Method would indeed have destroyed Friends as well as Enemies. Why do you think we limited the Time; but because we would not draw People's Eyes towards your Friend's wild Administration? You would have Capt. Tom of the Mob, with his 100l. per Annum brought to Public Trial. My Friends were wiser. They cared not what became of Pe--ners,
from

from March 23, 1755, having no Friends amongst them. You may be sure, if the Date had been removed backward, they would quickly have drawn in their Horns.

D. B--ne. I am easy, since you freely confess the Public good was no way considered in the Whole. You have saved me the Trouble of stating many other Objections and Censures I have heard, amongst the various Persons I have conversed with. I am now ready to hear the Consequences of this Affair, in which you so much plume yourselves.

D. B--tt. And they are glorious indeed. First, by fixing the Condemnation to March 23, 1755, *my Friends* critically took in the Gov--t of the D. of D--t's Successor, and shewed that he had given no more Content than his Predecessor; nay, somewhat less: For he was given up *unanimously*. Then, by drawing in the Sp--r to concur in this *trying* Question, he was made desperate with his Br--r and Supporter; and it became impracticable to *tear* him from them. And lastly, the L. L--t was reduced to the wished-for Dilemma, to transmit their DENUNCIATIONS--or, to hesitate. If he did the first, it would at least shew, he was ill served: If he did the last, they hoped to make it a Matter of Pr--ge, and so to make their Cause the Cause of the

H 3

Public;

Public ; and to represent their Resistance to the L. L--t as an Effort, in Support of the Con-t-n. Every Thing has succeeded to their Wishes ; and they have made all Sorts of News-papers, from Vienna, Paris, and Rome to Dublin, to celebrate them as brave Patriots : And thus, if they should chance not to get much Applause amongst his Majesty's Friends, for Want of their taking the Thing right ; they will surely win all his Enemies, who will expect something more to follow.

D. B--ne. It was well managed, to make their Enemies instrumental in framing this *Dilemma*. But how did the Matter end ?

D. B--tt. I cannot say it hath ended yet. What hath come to my Knowledge you shall know.—The L. L--t, as they foresaw it would happen, was much discomposed, at the Difficulty put upon him. “ Upon Examination, he did find the Facts
“ not correctly stated, and therefore did
“ think the Inferances not warranted. He
“ hoped People would return to their
“ Senses, and *re-consider* what, he wished
“ for their Sakes, they had done hastily ;
“ and would at least suffer the Matter to
“ fall into Oblivion, by not pressing for an
“ Audience.” But this did not answer their Purpose. They had got an Advantage, and were resolved to keep it. So an Answer

swer *my Friends* required, and an Answer they had, “ That the Matter contained in “ those Ref--ns *is of so high a Nature*, that “ I cannot suddenly determine, whether it “ be proper for me to transmit them to “ his M——.” But this Answer they would not be satisfied with. They rung the Alarm, *that exercising a discretionary Power in this Case, was shutting the Door of Communication between the Crown and the People*; and so from being almost a ruined Faction, they started into *Figures of Patriotism*; and under this *new Character*, drew in many Admirers of Sounds, to aid them in suspending Business, at the critical Season, between the Su--y and W--ys and Me-s, until they conquered, and forced such an Answer, as *they could not reject*. This was *Patriotism unknown to any that went before*.

.D. B--ne. And probably will not be imitated by any that shall go after: For by all I can understand, your whole Fire passed the L. L-- who had given the Offence, if any had been received, and was level'd directly at the K--g. I am sure my dear L. G-- never acted half so indiscreetly.

D. B--tt. How can you judge so wrong? If the L. L-- had said at once as he ought, *that he would do as he was bid*, then would all have been quiet: But as he
took

took upon him to judge; what was fit for them to send, or his M--y to receive; he only was to blame, and every delay of Public Business lay at his Door.

D. B--ne. I cannot agree with you in this Matter. You will allow, for it cannot be disputed, that condemning P--s was condemning a Pre--ve long exercised by our K--gs; and that they were condemned with too little decorum, and *inaudita altera parte*; that the *wondrous unanimity* was rather the Production of Surprise and Astonishment, than of Conviction. These Things being so, and in these all concur; it required much Consideration, whether such a Sentence should be sent as a national one, for the Good of that Country the L. L-- presided over; whether sending Conclusions, crude and indigested, unsupported by Truth, might not render us, rather the Objects of Derision and Contempt, than of Attention and Respect; and bring our future Applications into scornful Neglect. This Reasoning I foresee you will not admit to be just; but will insist, that the L. L-- is but a *Channel* through which the Errand is to pass; and ought to have no more Sense upon the Occasion, not even of feeling, than the Materials of which an ordinary Channel is composed. Be it so :

so : But if he *starts* out of this stupid State of Nature, and thereby Errs; who ought to be punished. Not surely the K--g : But he, and not only he, but the whole State with him, were punished, when the Supply was stop'd, for the supposed Fault of his M--y's Servant.

D. B--tt. Very curious Doctrine this ! And, pray, what Remedy had they, if they let it pass them ? What, if he had remained obstinate ?

D. B--ne. Ay, what if he had remained obstinate, as you call it ? They should have well considered that. I suppose your Friends would have been as obstinate ; would have held up their Resentment and refused the Su--y ; and suffered the A---l D---es to have drop'd.

D. B--tt. Doubtless : There was no Medium, as they had gone so far ; what Hurt would have ensued ?

D. B--ne. Troops must have been disbanded in War Time ; or must have been transfer'd to the British Establishment, (already under Pressure enough) which unkind Treatment would never have been forgiven by Britons. Or, the hereditary Revenue would have been found upon Trial sufficient to support Government, which would have been attended by a Train of Calamities, easy to be foreseen, but horrible to think of ; the least of which

which would have been ; that fair Importers would have been undone, by Commodities lying upon their Hands, that paid Ad—l Duties ; or, they must at least have been content to sell them, totally exempt from that Charge, and by so much impair their Capitals in Trade. In short, this Measure would have been pregnant of so much Misery to this Country, that the latest Posterity would have felt the dreadful Effects of your Friends Patriotism, and certainly would have remembered it with all *due Gratitude*.

D. B--tt. I see plainly, you take great Pleasure in censuring our Measures ; because your good L. G— was not an Actor. But I advise you not to be over-hasty in your Judgment. Pray, did we not succeed ? Did not the L. L--t recede ? Can you really believe, it was intended to drive Matters to Desperation ? My Friends were not without their Foreknowledge, that upon our persisting, the L. L— would come to. Then, you know, they had their Victory to boast of ; their Patriotism and Heroism to stand upon ; and no Hurt done all the Time.

D. B--ne. It is all fine : But reflect a little what a Risk they run ; and the Maxim you advanced some time ago ; *that wise Men should consider the Measures, not the Event*. If the L. L-- had not condescended,

descended; could he not have vindicated himself by the Law of Pa--t, that is, by the Practice of Par--t?

D. B--tt. Indeed I do very much fear, that the only Precedent, at all like our Case, and that happened in an enlightened Time, was very strong on the L. Li-t's Side.

D. B--ne. Pray state that Case fully, that you may make me apprehend it well.

D. B--tt. I will do it as much Justice as I can. I confess, when it was first mentioned, it affected me greatly, and had nearly shaken my Resolution, and therefore I since examined it carefully. You must know then, that after the Peace of *Ryswick*, in 1697, the Parliament of England reduced the English Army to 7000 Men, but allowed the King to keep 12000 Men in Ireland, at the Expence of Ireland. The same Parliament put a Stop to the free Exportation of woollen Manufactures from Ireland; and resumed all the King's Grants of forfeited Lands in Ireland, established a Judicature, for hearing and determining of Claims, and appointed Commissioners for selling the Estates. These great Changes in Trade and Property coming so close to each other, stop'd all Business, and drained the Country of
I Money.

Money. The King however thought proper to use the Power he had, and to establish the Number of Soldiers he was allowed. But by 1703, it was found, that the Country was so distressed, through the Causes I have mentioned to you, that it did not produce Revenue enough to support the Establishments. Therefore the Queen called a Parliament, and sent the Duke of Ormond, a Native of the Country, and at that Time very Popular, to hold the Parliament; which sat Sept. 21, 1703; and, notwithstanding all Allurements, was in so bad an Humour, that by the 20th of October, a *Representation* to the Queen was drawn, and reported by the celebrated Mr. *Molesworth*; complaining,

“ THAT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE KING-
 “ DOM WAS GREATLY SHAKEN; the
 “ Lives, Liberties and Estates of the Sub-
 “ jects thereof having been lately called in
 “ Question and tried in a Manner wholly
 “ *unknown to their Ancestors*; that Trade
 “ was totally decayed and Coin drained;
 “ and they were hindered from earning
 “ their Livelihoods, and maintaining their
 “ own Manufacturers; that their foreign
 “ Trade and its Returns were under se-
 “ vere Restrictions and Discouragements,
 “ &c. and concluded, with a DEMAND,
 “ THAT THEIR CONSTITUTION SHOULD BE
 “ RESTORED

“ RESTORED TO THEM.” This Representation was presented in the most solemn Manner to the L. L--, with a desire that it should be laid before her M--y; to which Request his Grace gave no Answer; But his Secretary acquainted the House in his Name, “ That the said Representation presented to his Grace is a Matter
 “ of the *highest Consequence*; and that he
 “ will take *such Care of it, as may most*
 “ *conduce to the Service of the Nation*,” and then the House proceeded upon Business in the usual Manner. And though this happened on the 25th of October, not a Spark of Resentment appeared upon that Account, till the 13th of November; when the House suspecting *the Representation might be suppressed*, ordered it to be printed. This was the more remarkable, because on that 25th of October are most glaring Instances of the Strength of the *Patriots* of those Days; in a condemnation of sundry *Pensions*, and other Charges upon the Establishment; and in censures of several great Officers, for negligence and non-residence; and even, in a Reproach to Government itself, for lack of Oeconomy in the Expence of Barracks. What still makes this Precedent more affecting and more worthy of being regarded and followed is, that it appears by the Committees ap-

pointed on that Day, that there were present the Persons, bearing the Sir-Names of *Upton, Burton, Weldon, Tennison, Wingfield, Conolly, Dane, Creighton, Moore, Moleſworth* and *Broderick*, who were Men highly reſpected in thoſe Days ; well known, to have ſtood as much in Oppoſition to Courts as good Men could ; to have been all or moſt of them very able Men, not likely to ſuffer a Precedent to be made, without Oppoſition at leaſt, injurious to the Conſtitution : And I muſt own, it would be no diſcredit to any Man in this Age, to follow ſuch Examples. I wiſh moſt heartily their Virtues were oftner thought of to good Purpoſes.

D. *B--ne*. Was this Precedent urged ?

D. *B--tt*. It was, very ſtrongly : and to ſay the Truth puzzled for ſome time not a little.

B--ne. How was it got over ?

D. *B--tt*. Why, in Troth, our Friends being encouraged thereto by ſome principal Servants of the Crown, who gave them a reaſonable HALLOO, once for all over-ruled all Precedents ; and declared all Pr--ges to be in their Breasts, not in their Books ; and decreed, that *Writing, Printing, Recording, and Registering*, were of no other Uſe, than to prove ; that Perſons of this Age were *bolder, freer, and wiſer*, than any that ever went before them.

D. *B--ne*.

D. B--ne. Upon my Word, this was a Mark of their *boldness*; I hope it may prove a Mark of their *Wisdom* too.

D. B--tt. That is, as it may be hereafter. We have our Fears; though we have *Assurances of Safety* too, which we do not fail to amplify amongst our Followers; and to promulgate by our *Sc--outs*.

D. B--ne. Well, what more have you done toward carrying your Point?

D. B--tt. You must allow, we have heretofore shewed our Courage; hereafter we shall shew our Prudence. Heretofore we proceeded by *Storm*, we shall now work by *Sap*. We shall not venture suddenly to shew again all our Strength, where the Cr--n is clearly concerned. That is not thought adviseable here or---there. The Plan to be pursued, until we are made desperate, and ready to fall into any Measure, is, that the BAND peculiarly belonging to my PATRON, as he and they are quite secure from the mischievous Consequences of Resentment, (being ready to take, but not in Danger to lose, any Thing) shall daily and hourly act, to *delay, perplex, oppose, and vex* all they can, as *good Patriots should do*; and that the Sp--r's Friends, whose *Courage* is not less, but their Discretion and Danger much greater; and therefore may not, perhaps, be brought easily again to a desperate pitched

pitched Battle, shall unite with our Foes, when Things are brought to an Issue : But all shall unite in collateral, popular Points, wherein we shall be very sedulous, to obtain Applause ; so we run no more Risks. Thus we expect to make some Amends for the *bold Stroke* we struck, by shewing ourselves the *Protectors* of the Gov^t *ten Times*, for once we *offended*. This Game you may perceive we played in our *Gambols* about *Poy—g's Act*, wherein we acted our Parts so well, that People thought we were really in Earnest : When, in Truth, we meant no more than to bring Things to Questions, that one Part of the Friends might have the Credit of saving the Dep^{cy} from the Assault of the other, and so our Sham-Fight might turn to Account of all ; who are bound by all Ties of Honour, to *share the Booty honestly*.

D. B--ne. Your Policy is, indeed, very refined ; but I suspect, fine as it is, the People perceive it. For, you do not, in my Apprehension, gain Ground amongst them ; and without them, your Cunning will be all vain and fruitless.

D. B--tt. There, I fear, you have hit us : I do confess we have been much disappointed in that Part of our Scheme. On the 14th of November, *one of our Heroes* did, by a Motion of his *Hat*, make an
Effort

Effort to engage the *Gallery* for us; but it would not do. We have two or three Runners, more I think we cannot get, to *Coffee-houses, Clubs* and *Free Citizens*, to magnify us; to vilify and depreciate our Adversaries; to spy, lye and swear for us; but they mind them not. We have attempted to make *Toasts* of the 1st and 14th of November; but they will not go down. We have retained a little Lawyer, who was Pupil to Lucas, nurtured in Faction: He hath nought else to live by, and writes therefore incessantly for us, by the same Rules he was bred under; so that we have as much *Slander* and *Falsehood* on our Side, as *Old Nick* himself could invent: but few buy his Works; and those, who do, when they read them, instead of handing them over, throw them into the Fire. We transmit them to *Britain*, to return in the News-papers, and so, by this Piece of Craft, to force them, as it were, before People's Eyes: But that Leaf is turned over, and we hear no more of the *great News from Ireland*. We solicit Certificates of our Friends Diligence, Capacity, Dispatch and Integrity in Offices; but they turn their Backs upon us, and will not sign. I cannot account for these Things.

D. B--ne I wonder you cannot. Is it not notorious, that you patronize all JOBBERS? Do your Friends not v-te one Minute against

againſt the C--t, and the next for ſome infamous *Project of a Friend*? Doth not the laſt debase the firſt, if it happeneth to have any Merit, and ſhew that Virtue is not their Director? Look at the Man, cried up moſt amongſt you for private Virtue, with ſanctified Looks and Eyes uplifted, praying and beſeeching for charitable Aſſiſtance to build Hospitals. Good Man! when his Prayer is granted, behold him flying to the Trustees, ſoliciting and prevailing upon them, to betray their *ſacred Trust*, and to ſuffer him to wanton away a good Share of the charitable Benevolence, in beautifying his Eſtate. When your Friends ignominiouſly ſupport this Man, and ſolemnly ſay, *It is well done*; Can you expect the People *will follow and call you Patriots*? Patriots do not pin their Faith upon any Man's Sleeve. Patriots are the ſame to all Men, and at all Times. *They execute every Trust, for the Advantage of thoſe who truſt them*: And, in every Station, they are Trustees for their Country. Therefore, *mark well what I now ſay*; when they are appointed to inquire into, and redreſs Grievances, though their Operations be ever ſo private, they will not let even *themſelves be Witneſſes againſt themſelves*. They will not avoid, nay reſuſe Evidence, to diſcloſe the Grievance. They will not wilfully

wilfully step out of the Road to the Den of Wickedness, to let the evil Doers escape ; And leave their Country as they found it, cheated and oppressed ; and then *impudently assume the Appellative of PATRIOTS.*

D. B--tt. I am sure it cannot be denied, but my Friends seek for all Opportunities to serve the Public, and to please the People.

D. B--ne. They seek too much ; their Pains are affected, and seen through, and therefore their Labour is lost. If they took Things as they arise naturally ; they would probably perfect something. If they only consulted the real Necessities of the People, and did not amuse them with *Chimeras* ; the People would feel the Benefit of their Application, and would naturally be grateful. But can you think, the *People of Ireland* will ever look upon it to be for their Good, wantonly and unprovoked, *to affront the best of Sovereigns*, merely to *chagrin the most disinterested Governor* we ever had ?

D. B--tt. But have they not shewed their Regard for their Country, in providing for fre--t Par--ts hereafter.

D. B--ne. They never intended their Proposal should have any good Effect : They *clog'd it wilfully.* Whatever may become of it, it was the Care of others

that made it sensible or practicable; who, to say the Truth, *have licked all their Cubs into Shape.* I assure you, they have got very little, if any, Popularity by this, since they did not put an End to this P--t, which is the Thing the People eagerly wish for; that they may *put an End to all FACTION*, for some Time at least.

D. B--tt. We must first establish our Power at C--rt; when that is done, dis--ve as fast as you please.

D. B--ne. Why, how will this serve you with the People?

D. B--tt. Then we shall have no more Use for the People. Our Sh--ffs will secure us a Par--t.

D. B--ne, I find you will not trust yourselves with the People, notwithstanding your boasted Popularity.

D. B--tt. Nor need we; for, to deal plainly, we do not act out of our own Heads: If we *distress* the Great Man, who is here, and *weary* him so, as he shall desire to be recalled; or if we shew, he cannot do the public Business without us; we must be established in all the Power we wish for, either with or without him; which is indifferent to us, so we have the Power.

D. B--ne. It is an arduous Task you have undertaken; considering *his great Consequence*, and how *little* you are.

D. B--tt.

D. B--tt. Not so arduous as you think,
We have our Instructions from higher Powers.
 If you knew who is our Correspondent at
 this very Juncture, you would, perhaps,
 not be so detached from your old Friends;

D. B--ne. Who is, I pray you?

D. B--tt. Will you be secret?

D. B--ne. As the Head of the Nile;
in verbo Sacerdotis.

D. B--tt. Our constant Correspondent is
 then your individual L. G--. We do no-
 thing without his Approbation; nay, I
 should rather say, Nothing without his *Di-*
rection.

D. B--ne. Bless me! How *profane* have
 I been, to open my Lips against his Sta-
 tutes! Convince me in what you say, and
 I will recant every Thing, and be the
 same Man I was in 1753.

D. B--tt. In *recanting*, when there is
good Reason, you will but imitate your
Betters. It becomes ingenuous Minds to be
 open to Conviction. Follow me and you
 shall peruse our Instructions.

D. B--ne. *Præi; Sequar*---Joyous Day!
 ---I do not yet despair of a Bishoprick.

F I N I S.

